

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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KC Study: Response Time Not Always Major Link To Public Satisfaction with Police Services

Police response time to citizens' requests for service is not always the strongest factor affecting citizen satisfaction with police service, according to a report published last week by the Police Foundation.

Based on data gathered with the assistance of the Kansas City, Mo., Police Department, the report contends that the factor which most influences citizen satisfaction with police service is "the comparison between citizen expectation and actual experience."

According to the findings, if response time is not longer than citizens think it should be, the period of response time can be quite long without reducing citizens satisfaction. However, if response time is longer than citizens expect it to be, then their satisfaction with police service may be reduced even though the response time

is relatively rapid.

"Additionally, any pressure on officers to respond immediately to all calls could negatively affect officers' behavior by depriving them of an area of discretion and making them unwilling to initiate some of the time-consuming contacts with citizens which also promote good police-community relations," the report said.

In recommending that police departments play a larger role in forming realistic citizen expectations of response time, the report suggested that "dispatchers could be trained to differentiate those calls requiring immediate response and those for which longer response times would be tolerable. Citizens could be advised of how soon they might reasonably expect the police to respond."

While the foundation report on response time is the first such research to be based on Kansas City data, a more elaborate study of response time is nearing completion by that city's police department under LEAA sponsorship. The latter study is a major attempt to answer key questions about the effects of response time,

particularly regarding how it affects chances for arrests and the possibilities of injury and its consequences.

In a foreword to the Police Foundation's study, foundation president Patrick V. Murphy and Kansas City Police Chief Joseph D. McNamara noted that the results have definite implications for police management. "Police could use some of their resources to attempt to create more realistic citizen expectations for situations in which short response times cannot improve resolution of the particular matters at hand," they stated. "What police tend to do now is to continue to create public expectation of short response times in all instances and to expend the resources required to meet those expectations."

Murphy and McNamara added that the results of the study should be considered with regard to the growing strain on municipal finances. "City budget stringencies will continue pressure for more selective use of police resources," they warned.

Statistics that were utilized for the

Continued on Page 10

Chiefs' Anti-Corruption Guide Previewed at Boston Seminar

A preliminary draft of an anti-corruption manual which urges police chiefs to decentralize corruption enforcement responsibilities — and to seek the resignation of commanders who fail to support department policy — was among the topics of discussion at the third national seminar of the Anti-Corruption Management Project of John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

More than 100 participants at the conference, held in Boston on October 21-23, heard panels of scholars and criminal justice professionals address a series of workshops connected with the seminar theme of "Police Ethics: The Way to Professionalism."

The anti-corruption manual, which is designed "to assist the chief administrator who has a sincere desire to create a healthy climate of integrity within his department," stresses that, in formulating a working definition of corruption, a chief "must not 'over-corruptionize' in the same manner as the legislature have 'over-criminalized' certain behavior."

In addition, the manual suggests that community norms should be taken into consideration when defining corruption and in establishing enforcement policy.

Several avenues for communicating the department's anti-corruption policy are proposed by the manual, including the use of press releases and conferences, the publication and distribution of an officer's "Code of Ethics," the development and publication of a list of prohibited activities, and the creation of an Ethical Review



Police Foundation President Patrick V. Murphy

Panel.

In-depth treatment is given to the communication of department policy through training programs. Such programs, the manual notes, should be offered on both a pre-service and in-service basis, with the training oriented to the particular needs of each group. The guide says that in-service training, for instance, should be conducted by street supervisors, who would relate more easily and be more acceptable to experienced officers than would police academy or internal affairs personnel.

The manual includes a full list of guidelines for corruption management, which are designed to be of assistance to new police chiefs, whether appointed from the

Continued on Page 5

Study Says US Recidivism Rate Continuing Long-Term Decrease

The nation's general recidivism rate in the last several decades is below one-third and is decreasing, according to the initial findings of a new extensive analysis of the research literature on the treatment of offenders.

The relatively low estimate was released last month in the preliminary report by Robert Martinson and Judith Wilks of their ongoing survey of research on "the impact of programmatic intervention on recidivism."

Designed as a follow-up to and an update of the authors' *The Effectiveness of Correctional Treatment*, the new study intends "to prepare a comprehensive and systematic research summary" which will describe "what works for whom under what conditions."

Some experts consider both the findings and the unorthodox methodology on which they are based as unprecedented. One observer noted that the preliminary report will plunge its authors into a storm of controversy over the effectiveness of the criminal justice system, particularly with regard to corrections.

In the report's introduction, the authors explained that their survey is essentially an "evaluation of evaluation." They noted that the critical problem is "how knowledge can be cumulated from existing information and brought to bear upon

crucial questions of planning and policy."

"The critical question is how to properly combine and synthesize the growing output without interfering with the freedom of scientific inquiry which is the lifeblood of scientific endeavor," they said.

After an extensive 13 month search, the authors' staff at the Center for Knowledge in Criminal Justice Planning gathered and synthesized "all relevant research" that dealt with offender recidivism. "The search produced 3,300 documents," the researchers said. "The initial data analysis focused on 3,005 recidivism rates derived from only 128 of these documents."

Martinson and Wilks's data indicated that the general recidivism rate in the U.S. during the last several decades was below the "one third" rate previously estimated by Dr. Daniel Glaser in 1969.

In examining national mean recidivism rates, the researchers found that the overall 1970's figure (23.26) was lower than it was in the 1960's (33.17). "The mean recidivism rate for imprisonment plus parole (25.35) is lower than for those discharged without parole supervision (31.55)" the authors added.

The report also analyzed data concerning the effectiveness of halfway houses and group homes. It found that reduced custo-

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EVIDENCE TECHNICIAN PROGRAM MANUAL

By Joseph L. Peterson
and James H. Jones

The utilization of scientific methods for the examination of physical evidence recovered in the course of criminal investigations has become a critically important function of the nation's law enforcement agencies. This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. These individuals, often referred to as evidence or crime scene technicians, are on the staffs of most urban police departments today. Many agencies now train evidence technicians to be specialists who devote their total professional attention to the search for physical evidence. Through specialization, it can be expected that crime scenes will be searched with less delay and greater expertise than in situations where patrol, detective or crime laboratory personnel have shared responsibility for recovering the evidence.

Five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program are discussed in this manual. The key element is the selection and training of competent personnel who will become evidence technicians. Next in importance are tools, kits and vehicles which are used by the technician in processing crime scenes. Also discussed is the need for a strong organizational commitment to the crime scene search function, the implementation of actual field operations, and finally, means for evaluating an evidence technician operation. Guidelines for developing meaningful program objectives and appropriate criteria for measuring progress toward those objectives are presented.

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NewsBriefs. . . NewsBriefs. . .

Women's Police Group Elects First Black President

The International Association of Women Police (IAWP) has elected Detective Rosie Mason its president during its annual meeting held in Seattle.

Det. Mason, the first black woman officer to serve on the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, is the first black president of the IAWP. She will serve a two year term.

Currently assigned to the Juvenile Division of the Kansas City P.D., Det. Mason joined the force thirty-two years ago as a civilian. Nine years ago, she became a sworn officer.

Included in her activities on the part of the IAWP is Mason's sponsoring of a policewoman whom she met during a trip to Africa for membership. Rose Dunbar, the African officer, works for the airport police in Monrovia, Liberia. Her annual dues are paid by her American counterpart.

Detroit Rehires 48 Laid-off Cops To Crackdown on Bus Crime

Detroit has rehired 48 laid-off police officers to work as undercover bus passengers in a crackdown by the city against lawbreakers who terrorize bus riders.

The program, which is being funded by a \$900,000 grant from the State Department of Transportation, utilizes both male and female officers, according to newly appointed Police Chief William Hart.

Chief Hart said that the 48 police officers were among those recently laid off when Detroit experienced serious budget problems. The Detroit force now includes 5,050 officers with 130 officers still laid off.

John Kantets, an official of the Detroit Department of Transportation, said that the undercover officers will be used to "fight an increase in the severity of incidents on buses. At one time it was horseplay on the part of students. We are now experiencing incidents of purse snatching, occasional fights among the passengers, harassment and threats to the drivers, especially from those who refuse to pay fares."

Kantets also said that there is an average of one criminal act each day on buses including robberies, assaults and vandalism. "The number of incidents has not increased in the last two months. However, the severity of incidents on buses has increased rather drastically," he said.

Poll Predicts NYCPD Settlement Will Be Rejected by Rank & File

A settlement has been proposed in New York City's contract dispute with the Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, although a newspaper survey and a top union official recently predicted that the Association's membership will reject the package.

PBA President Douglas Weaving has urged his constituents to accept the compromise agreement which was proposed by mediator Michael Sovern, dean of the Columbia University Law School. But a spot check of every city police precinct completed last week by the New York Daily News disclosed that the resolution is headed for a resounding rejection by the union's 18,000 members.

Meanwhile, Philip Caruso, an announced candidate for PBA president, has called the proposed settlement a "a transparent sham." He said, "All Sovern did was to

juggle figures, add a little window dressing and, in essence come up with the same package which was unanimously rejected."

The previous settlement to which Caruso referred was not presented to the union's rank-and-file after having been rejected on September 30 by the PBA's 350-member delegate body. Caruso said that he would again vote against acceptance at the delegate assembly, but he added that he would vote to send the issue to the membership.

The new contract proposal includes a wage deferral, a \$1,045 lump sum payment in December to each officer and a work schedule slightly more flexible than the one turned down in September.

Federal Gambling Commission Urges End to Tax on Winnings

The nation's eighty-eight million gamblers should not be taxed on their legal winnings, according to a recently concluded three year study on American gambling by a Federal gambling commission. The report contends that only by eliminating income taxes from legal winnings can the states hope to compete with organized crime for the tremendous amounts of gambling revenue.

The 413 page report has been submitted to President Ford and Congress by the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling. The commission is unanimously opposed to Federally-sponsored gambling and strongly urges states to be permitted to set their own policies.

The commission termed Federal income tax on legal track and lottery winnings "the greatest single obstacle to effective competition with illegal gambling."

The report, considered to be the most exhaustive ever undertaken on gambling in the United States, concerned itself with the relationship of crime to gambling, the best means to ensure effective competition with illegal gambling, and many other facets of gambling in America.

Under the commission's proposal, professional gamblers whose primary source of income is from betting would not be allowed to claim the exemption. Casino and other gambling operations would be subject to corporation income taxes.

New Rochelle Police Initiate Team Policing, Civilian Aide Use

The New Rochelle, New York Police Department recently announced the implementation of a new management program which combines such innovations as the neighborhood patrol team concept, the use of community service workers and the initiation of a mandatory training project.

According to a department statement, the program is designed to increase patrol activity "without increasing the number of patrolmen and general operating costs."

Under the program, some patrol duties will be performed by community service workers, and patrolmen will be given the responsibility of conducting many preliminary investigations.

The department is utilizing a \$195,386 grant from the New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services to organize its community worker project. After completing a 250 hour training program, twelve civilian personnel will be deployed during the most critical hours of each day.

A major feature of the New Rochelle program is the implementation of the neighborhood patrol team concept. The units "will be assigned to a variety of

neighborhood and criminal problems daily..." the department said.

According to the department, team policing will be coupled to a mandatory training program that is "designed to prepare employees to assume additional and more specialized duties that directly relate to police work."

Fire Prevention Panel Urges Part 1 Status for Arson

A recently released report by the Commerce Department's National Fire Prevention and Control Administration (NFPCA) has urged that arson should be reclassified as a Part 1 crime, noting that it is the nation's fastest growing offense and that it costs its victims billions of dollars each year.

This reclassification would signify arson's inclusion in the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting system, resulting in a thorough listing and reporting of arson. This service is already afforded in the case of the "major crimes."

According to NFPCA Administrator Howard D. Tipton, the report, entitled "Arson: America's Malignant Crime," is the result of two working seminars organized by that bureau's National Fire Academy. These discussions brought together 36 experts on arson from around the country.

According to the report some of the areas of greatest need in the present situation include: the need to develop and define responsibilities; to develop and to improve public awareness; and to apply training programs keyed to job-related requirements.

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Eligibility Details Outlined For Police Benefits Program

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration has issued a fact sheet that explains the details of the new Public Safety Officers' Benefits Act which authorizes the agency to pay a \$50,000 death benefit in specific instances to specified survivors of state and local public safety officers who receive fatal injuries in the line of duty.

The act defines "public safety officer" as "a person serving a public agency in an official capacity, with or without compensation, as a law enforcement officer or as a fireman."

According to the fact sheet, coverage is intended for persons involved in crime and juvenile delinquency control or reduction, or enforcement of criminal laws, including police, corrections, probation, parole and judicial officers. Both paid and volunteer fire-fighters are also covered.

Death benefits would not be paid if death is caused by the intentional misconduct or voluntary intoxication of the officer, or by the actions of a potential beneficiary. Deaths resulting from occupational illness or chronic disease would also fail to qualify, according to LEAA.

While the act applies to deaths occurring from injuries sustained on or after the date of its enactment, LEAA notes that payments can be made only to the extent provided for in advance by appropriation acts.

LEAA is currently accepting claims, but no benefits can be paid until an appropriation is made by Congress.

The \$50,000 benefit would be paid by LEAA in accordance with the following criteria if the claim is approved:

- If there is no surviving child of the deceased officer, the money would go to

the surviving spouse.

- If there is a surviving child or children and a surviving spouse, then one-half of the benefit would be paid to the child or children in equal shares and one-half would be given to the surviving spouse.

- If there is no surviving spouse, the benefit would be paid to the child or children of the officer in equal shares.

- If none of the above applies, the dependent parent or parents of the officer would receive equal shares.

According to the Internal Revenue Service, the benefit is not subject to Federal taxation. Additionally, the law states that the money is not subject to execution or attachment.

Intended to be provided in addition to other benefits received by the family of a deceased officer, the Federal benefit would be reduced only by payments authorized by Public Law 90-291 or by the District of Columbia Code.

The LEAA fact sheet, claim forms and additional instructions can be obtained by writing to the Public Safety Officers Benefits Program, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, 633 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531.

Van Kirk Named Acting KC Chief; McNamara Goes to San Jose

Lieutenant Colonel Marvin L. Kirk was recently appointed acting chief of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department.

Van Kirk accepted the top post after Chief Joseph D. McNamara left the department to assume command of the San Jose, California police.

Kansas City's Board of Police Commissioners is currently conducting a nationwide search to find a permanent chief.

Probes of FBI Activity Seen Contributing to Undercover Informants Severing Ties to Bureau

More than 20 FBI undercover informers have terminated their relationship with the bureau over the last three months after becoming concerned that their identities might be revealed as a result of the various inquiries into the bureau's activities, according to a high-ranking FBI official.

James B. Adams, one of the three top aides to FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley, said that the bureau also believes that a number of other informers have "simply ceased to provide adequate information so that the FBI will discontinue their service" in that capacity.

Adams' assertions were contained in an affidavit submitted by the bureau last week in connection with a lawsuit brought against it and other Federal agencies by the Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyist revolutionary group that had been the subject of a 38-year FBI investigation.

The Justice Department ordered a halt to the probe last month, and the party's lawyers are presently petitioning in court for the identities of FBI informers who were within the party's ranks at the time the order was issued.

The party contends that it cannot be sure that the informers have stopped their clandestine activities unless it knows who they are and can expel them from its councils.

In his affidavit, Adams opposed the disclosure of names, citing numerous examples in which FBI informers, many of whom were paid, had refrained from co-

operating with the bureau or had expressed concern about their safety.

Some of the examples given by Adams concerned informers who were not involved in reporting on radical or revolutionary groups. He said in one case a source "who is in an excellent position to furnish" data about unfriendly foreign intelligence agents "is being prohibited from doing so by his company" out of fear that "his exposure would severely damage its international reputation and contacts."

"Top-level criminal informants have indicated that disclosure of their identities would result in their deaths," Adams contended, noting that some of the FBI's 50 national field offices had advised headquarters "that the general public is becoming more hesitant to furnish information since the public feels that the FBI can no longer maintain confidentiality."

Referring to a ruling by Thomas P. Griesa, the Federal District judge who is hearing the Socialist Workers' lawsuit, Adams said that the judge ordered the bureau to provide the party with a 2,000-page file outlining the undercover work of Timothy Redfearn.

Redfearn had informed on the Socialist Workers and other groups in the Denver, Colorado area for four years. He was recently indicted by a grand jury there in connection with the theft of documents from the party's Denver headquarters.

Cop Killer's Appeal Results in Quashing of NY Death Penalty

New York's capital punishment law was struck down as unconstitutional by a State Supreme Court justice last week, in the first judicial challenge of the statute since the landmark death penalty ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court this past summer.

The ruling by New York Supreme Court Justice Peter J. McQuillan came in the case of Joseph Velez, who had been sentenced to death for murdering an off-duty police officer during a bank robbery in January 1975. McQuillan reduced the sentence to life imprisonment, and Velez, who is 31 years old, will be eligible for parole in 25 years.

New York State law mandates execution for the killing of a policeman or a prison guard. However, McQuillan found that the death penalty statute was "cruel and unusual punishment" because it does not provide a judge or a jury with the discretionary power to decide an appropriate sentence for a specific case.

While McQuillan's decision is not binding on other Supreme Court justices, it is expected to be given great weight by them. It is the first ruling that states the reasons why the law is unconstitutional, and McQuillan is considered to be one of the foremost authorities on New York State criminal law.

The state's highest court, the Court of Appeals, is expected to examine the statute later this year in another capital punishment case. A legislative review of the law is also expected when the State Legislature convenes in January.

The District Attorney of Manhattan, Robert M. Morgenthau, said that he had anticipated the Velez ruling. He added that he would appeal the decision to obtain

a final legal ruling by a higher court.

In its July death penalty decision, the United States Supreme Court found that the capital punishment laws of certain states were valid. McQuillan ruled that New York's statute did not meet the high Court's qualifications.

McQuillan's 40 page decision declared that the state statute, which also mandates death for any murder committed by a prisoner serving life in prison, was cruel and unusual punishment because it does not include provisions for two separate trials. The justice contended that one trial should determine guilt and a second should fix the sentence.

"Each unhappy case is unhappy in its own fashion," McQuillan wrote. "None resembles another. Only judicial, jury and prosecutorial discretion can deal with this pervasive uniqueness. And in capital cases the exercise of jury discretion respecting the sentence must be controlled by clear and objective standards that promote a nondiscriminatory application."

McQuillan's ruling spared the life of Joseph Velez who was found guilty of fatally shooting off-duty patrol officer Michael W. McConnon during a 1975 bank robbery. Velez was convicted last May and McQuillan sentenced him to be executed under state mandate. Velez's attorney, Stephen A. Russo then told the judge that the statute was unconstitutional and that he would appeal the capital sentence.

In his latest decision, McQuillan agreed, noting that mandatory sentencing "has been consistently discredited by any thoughtful and rational observer of a penal system."

"It is mindless to suppose that some semblance of justice is achieved when a criminal statute prescribes that each and every defendant convicted of a certain legislatively defined crime must receive an identical sentence without any consideration of the individual's background and personality or without any consideration of mitigating or aggravating factors attending the commission of the crime itself," the justice stated.

The latest U.S. Supreme Court death penalty decision upheld capital punishment statutes in Georgia, Florida and Texas. However, it struck down death laws that imposed blanket rules for mandatory sentences in Louisiana and North Carolina.

In a 1972 decision, the Court had found that capital punishment as it was imposed at that time was in violation of the Eighth Amendment's ban on cruel and unusual punishment because it was arbitrary and "freakish" for certain convicted murderers to be executed while others were allowed to live.

This earlier ruling eventually led to the present New York capital punishment law. The State Court of Appeals quoted the decision in June 1973, declaring that the state's capital statute at that time was unconstitutional. That law had provided a separate trial to determine sentencing in murder cases where execution could be imposed as a sentence.

Although it may appear that New York's former capital statute is more in line with the latest Supreme Court ruling, legal observers feel that any future legislation would probably need to specify provisions for guiding and informing jurors of mitigating or aggravating circumstances in a murder case. This type of qualification was included in the statutes recently approved by the Court.

Army Study Finds No Weapon Both Effective and Non-Lethal

There is no weapon yet developed which is both non-lethal and effective as a crime fighting tool, according to a report by a special task force of the United States Army.

The U.S. Army Human Engineering Laboratory, which issued the report, stated that several commercial devices were tested including varieties of kinetic energy, chemical and electrical devices. However none of the weapons tested were proven effective. The testing took place at the Aberdeen Proving Ground in Maryland.

The three-member task force, which was charged with making the study in late 1973 by the Los Angeles County District Attorney's office said, "The conclusion reached by the task force was, in essence, that no such utopian-like weapon exists."

"Given the current state of the less-lethal weapon art, such weapons are not a panacea and, indeed, their use can have serious and irreversible consequences to the person against whom they are used, as well as to the police officer using them," the report concluded. "There is no weapon known which is non-lethal and which serves as an effective law enforcement tool."

Each of the devices included in the testing were designed to disable a suspect in one way or another while minimizing the risk of causing serious bodily injury or death. However, the task force concluded that none of the weapons tested were capable of guaranteeing that the wounds would be non-fatal or ensure

against massive bodily injury.

"Indeed, all less-lethal weapons carry an inherent capability of inflicting, unintentionally or otherwise, serious bodily injury or death," the report said.

"Further, because of the demonstrated unreliability and inaccuracy of less-lethal weapons, the police officers who rely on their effective use are subjected to unnecessarily greater peril because of the inadequacy of their response capability and unreliability."

The basic criteria necessary for an effective non-lethal weapon were suggested by the task force. They include the weapon's usefulness in close quarters; the immediate availability of the weapon to officers responding to an alarm; the ability of the device to be used in one-hand operation; the production of an immediate effect; a weapon which would not cause serious injury but would produce a temporary disability; an effectiveness in both short and long-range situations; a device potent against persons who are intoxicated or under the influence of drugs; and, if possible, of use by police outside a building to immobilize or incapacitate a suspect who is barricaded inside a building.

In conclusion and with the idea of an "ideal" weapon in mind, the task force recommended that research conducted in the future be channelled toward the possible development of completely new products, techniques and systems. The task force believes that further research into those weapons already tested would lead to no new breakthroughs.

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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

On Counteracting Police Murders

Several times in the past year at various law enforcement related functions I have had the privilege of meeting with FBI Director Clarence Kelley and have always felt a sense of the man's dedication and integrity. His career has been a long and honorable one, spanning 35 years of devoted public service in the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Kansas City Police Department, and the United States Navy. I regret the recent media brouhaha and would just like to point out that the charges against Kelley have been investigated by Attorney General Edward Levi and have been found unwarranted and baseless.

I have just finished looking over a book which should be of interest to many of us, "Police Murders and Effective Countermeasures" by Samuel G. Chapman of the University of Oklahoma. Chapman, who has served as an Oregon police chief and before that as a police officer in Berkeley, California, views his subject with a seasoned eye while bringing together a wealth of statistical information profiling the police killer as well as his officer-victim.

Outlined in this monograph are descriptions of the circumstances in which many police officers lose their lives. Although the professor's inferences are based solely on a study of the duty-related murders of 41 Oklahoma municipal, county and state law enforcement officers between 1948 and 1972, I think many of his conclusions would hold true if applied elsewhere.

Interestingly, the officers killed had much in common with their slayers. Both groups were predominantly white, male, native born Oklahomans. Of the 41 victim officers whom Chapman studied, 37 were white, one was an American Indian and three were black. Their attackers fall into roughly similar categories. Fifty of the 52 suspects were male (all the victims were men), 34 were white, 12 black and four Indian.

Neither the police nor their assailants were as young as one might expect. Among the police, the average age in the years 1950 to 1959 was 46 years; from 1960 to 1969, 39 years and two months; from 1970 to 1974, 38 and one-half years. Their murderers tended to be much older than the average male arrested for a violent crime, and were, in the main, between the ages of 20 and 29.

In the latter part of the book Chapman discusses preventive measures which police departments and individual officers could take. Among them are educational and training programs designed to prepare the on-duty cop against even a moment's inattention or drowsiness.

I found Chapman's two suggestions that nontransparent or non-reflective glass be used in patrol cars and that a double set of license plates be required in all states (15 now only require a rear identification plate) significant in view of the FBI reports of officers killed. In the report recently issued for the first eight months of 1976, it was disclosed that 12 percent of the officers slain had stopped cars for traffic offenses. Alcohol, Chapman points out, was more often than not involved. The driver in many cases had been pulled over for reckless or erratic driving and was just drunk enough not to hesitate to use his weapon. Sober consideration might prevent these crimes, as Professor Chapman states, since the killers have nothing to gain and stand an excellent chance of being apprehended. Many police also die in the process of answering disturbance calls (16 percent in the past eight months), where alcohol also was a major contributing factor.

"Police Murders and Effective Countermeasures" dispels many myths about the person who kills police. He is neither very young nor apparently predisposed to violence (a minority of the suspects had records of felony crimes against the person). He is not a drifter and not a mental patient. Rather, the picture that forms is that of a loser, a man past his teens, often without work, usually without anything resembling a career, under the strong influence of alcohol and in possession of a firearm. The question remains how to deal with him effectively.

Chapman's book is published by Davis Publishing Company, Inc., Santa Cruz, California.

Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Boulevard, Westwood P.O., Washington Township, New Jersey 07675.

California Highway Patrol Innovations Keeping Down Vehicle Operating Costs

The California Highway Patrol is holding the line on the spiraling cost of running its patrol cars, according to a recent CHP announcement that reported a slight drop in the patrol's vehicle operating costs.

Commenting on the cost decrease for fiscal 1975-76, Commissioner Glen Craig said the "difference was less than two-tenths of a cent per mile — but the dollar savings was \$172,047.

The installation of bulk fuel supply tanks at selected field office locations was the major contributing factor to the savings. According to CHP, the tanks permitted the patrol to purchase 60 percent of its gasoline at wholesale prices.

When oil, lubrication, tires, maintenance and repair costs were figured into the vehicle operating expenses along with the price

of fuel, the total per-mile cost of the combined variables was .09161 in fiscal 1975-76, compared to .09313 for the previous year. The patrol noted that such non-controllable expenses such as insurance, depreciation and support services were not included in the total.

"Perhaps most significant," Craig said, "was the fact we held the line on maintenance and repair expenses in the face of price and labor cost hikes, and the greater mechanical complexity of vehicles."

Craig noted that three repair innovations contributed to the savings. He said that the patrol developed a computerized fleet information system, broadened its use of CHP automotive service personnel in making minor repairs and reduced the costs of parts by making more extensive wholesale purchases.

Anti-Corruption Seminar Gets Preview of Enforcement Guide

Continued from Page 1

ranks or brought in from outside the department.

According to the report, the chief appointed from the ranks, which possessing a thorough knowledge of the workings of the department, may encounter personality conflicts with other members of the department that he knew prior to his appointment, due to professional jealousy. The chief brought in from another department, on the other hand, although unaffected by the problem of prior relationships, would not have the intimate working knowledge of the department that the native-bred chief does, the manual states.

In spite of the unique situations involved in either case, it is noted that the guidelines will be applicable to any new police chief, "who has the foresight, initiative, and courage to attack head-on the corruption problem within his department and to create a new climate of professionalism and integrity."

In one of the most heavily attended workshops of the seminar, the draft of the manual — a product of 18 months of LEAA-funded project research — was dis-

ty at John Jay College noted that recent court decisions have permitted the use of the polygraph as an investigative tool in administrative hearings. Further, he said, some court cases have held that Miranda-type warnings are not required in depart-



Birmingham Police Chief James Parsons



Some of the more than 100 participants at the Anti-Corruption Management Workshop listen as the project's progress is detailed.

cussed and critiqued by three separate groups of conference participants. The comments generated by the workshops are expected to be used in revising the manual before it is issued in final form.

Several other aspects of corruption management were covered by the other workshops at the seminar. At one, addressing the question of whether internal investigations violate police officers' rights, former U.S. Special Attorney Herbert Beigel noted that the process of disciplining a police officer for an improper act that is not a crime is so unwieldy that there is little incentive to uncover wrongdoing. Still, however, the process may encourage the use of methods that, while finding the officer guilty of misconduct, may violate the officer's constitutional rights in the process.

Aryeh Neier, the Executive Director of the American Civil Liberties Union, concurred with Beigel, noting that at any given time the ACLU is handling hundreds of court cases in which it is defending the civil liberties of police officers or insuring that an officer is not being victimized by unsubstantiated allegations.

The audience was reminded by Birmingham Police Chief James Parsons that administrative hearings differ from criminal trials, in that rights which are applicable to criminal trials may not necessarily be appropriate to departmental disciplinary proceedings. Expanding on Parsons' theme, John Sullivan, an Associate Dean of Facul-

mental proceedings, although information obtained in the absence of such warnings could not then be used in a subsequent criminal action.

The conference participants also heard from Police Foundation President Patrick Murphy, who solidified his national reputation as a corruption fighter when he served as New York City Police Commissioner during the Knapp Commission investigations. Murphy, in a luncheon address, stressed that the complexity of the corruption issue could not be over-estimated.

"Police corruption is not just right or wrong, good people or bad people," Murphy said. "The varieties of police corruption are enormous. The patterns are very different in different cities and departments. Attitudes toward corruption vary a great deal."

Among others addressing the seminar were Police Commissioner Robert di Grazia of Boston; Deputy Superintendent Mitchell Ware of the Chicago Police Department; David Farmer of the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice; James DeGarmo of Youngstown State University; Deputy Chief James Connole, San Diego Police Department; Loun Phelps of the University of Nevada; Albert Reiss of Yale University; and Lt. David Durk, a New York City Officer who is currently on leave from the department to develop, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.

IACP to Conduct Six Workshops On Developing Geographic Files

LEAA has awarded the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) a grant entitled "Geographic Base Files for Law Enforcement: Technical Assistance and Services." The IACP will conduct six tuition free workshops on geographic base files and will provide technical help in the development, utilization and maintenance of local GBF systems.

A geographic base file is a description of the geography of an area (such as streets, intersections and physical features) in a form capable of being read by a computer. GBF systems are designed to give effective support in computer-assisted dispatch, resource/manpower allocation, crime trend analysis, planning, and statistics.

During 1976-77, a series of six GBF workshops will be offered by the IACP. Designed for police personnel active in those agency operations related to different GBF application, the courses will cover topics of both an administrative and technical nature. Additionally the program will include problem-solving exercises and a tour of local law enforcement agencies using a GBF system.

Courses will take at the following locations and times: Tampa, Florida, December 14-17, 1976. Santa Ana, California,

January 17-20, 1977; San Antonio, Texas February 1-4, 1977; Columbus, Ohio, February 22-25, Rochester, New York, March 15-18; St. Paul, Minnesota, April 4-7.

In addition to the workshops, the IACP will begin a new inquiry-response service to provide technical help to law enforcement agencies considering or operating GBF systems. A clearinghouse, which will distribute GBF reference publications, will also be established as part of this service.

Further information on this project may be obtained by contacting the IACP at (800) 638-4004 or in Maryland (301) 948-0922. It can also be obtained from Robert L. Macfarlane, GBF Project Manager, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20760.

WHAT'S ON YOUR MIND?

Have a comment you'd like to make? Law Enforcement News invites its readers to submit commentaries on any subject of current interest to the criminal justice community. All contributions should be sent directly to the editor's attention.

New Publications from the Criminal Justice Center

The following publications are now available from the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice.

Evidence Technician Program Manual _____ # of Copies
By Joseph L. Peterson and James H. Jones \$2.95

This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. The authors discuss five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program, including: selection and training of personnel, the physical resources needed for the processing of crime scenes, optimal organizational structures, effective field operations, and guidelines for developing meaningful evaluations. (89 pp.)

Guide to Library Research in Public Administration _____ # of Copies
By Antony E. Simpson \$4.95

This book was especially written for graduate students, undergraduates, faculty and organizationally-based researchers, engaged in research in public administration. It also includes material likely to be of considerable value to students in other specialties within the social sciences.

The major sources and reference tools which provide access to the literature of the field are cited and described and are discussed in the context of an overall library search strategy designed to solve any given research problem. (210 pp.)

Grants and Grantsmanship _____ # of Copies
By Robert E. Gaensslen and Allanna Sullivan \$7.75

For many organizations, seeking external funding is becoming a matter of prime concern. Because of the present economic crunch, the programs and services of agencies are being cut and modified. Therefore "grantsmanship" is fast becoming a necessary skill. To help inform those in the criminal justice field of the intricacies involved in acquiring a grant, the Criminal Justice Center at John Jay College has reprinted "Grants and Grantsmanship," a three-part series published in LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS (16 pp.)

Basic Legal Research in the John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library _____ # of Copies
By Antony E. Simpson \$1.50

Written to meet the particular needs of the John Jay College student body, this booklet presents discussion and descriptions of selected bibliographic sources appropriate for legal research involving federal, New York State and New York City law. Such tools as citators, digests and encyclopedia are discussed in depth. The booklet provides a valuable and concise introduction to legal bibliography and standard techniques of legal research. (42 pp.)

Please send me the publications checked above. Enclosed is my payment of \$ _____

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Make checks payable to the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

Policing: The Suburban Experience

An Interview with New Rochelle, N.Y., Chief William Hegarty

William G. Hegarty, 37, was appointed Police Commissioner of the New Rochelle, New York, Police Department in June, 1974. Prior to that, he served as Director of Public Safety in Jackson, Michigan, for two and a half years. Hegarty's police career began in 1965 with his employment as a director of the Cook County, Illinois, Police Department Merit Board. In this capacity he coordinated the development and implementation of a personnel administration system. From 1967 to 1969, he served with the Oakland Police Department in California.

A veteran of the United States Air Force, Hegarty holds both Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees from Michigan State University, where he specialized in Police and Public Administration. He was an assistant professor in Michigan State's School of Police Administration and Public Safety from 1970 to 1972, and is currently completing the requirements for a Doctor of Public Administration degree.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Robert McCormack and Steven Pasichow.



New Rochelle Police Chief William G. Hegarty investigative units, etc. For this reason, all employees will receive 80 hours of essential training. During the same period of time, we are hopeful that the team concept in the New Rochelle Police Department will permit us to relieve patrol employees of many duties that do not relate to the prevention or investigation of a serious criminal activity. We want to delegate those duties to qualified civilian employees. In essence, we are trying to package many objectives into one program and hopefully it will improve the total operation of the department.

LEN: This is not to say that you're going to have the personnel of the neighborhood team focus solely on criminal activities. Isn't the main thrust of the neighborhood team to provide services, whether they deal with criminal or non-criminal matters, and to aid the people of the community in any way possible?

HEGARTY: The main purpose is to permit patrol teams to respond to all problems and complaints in the city. The uniqueness of the project is that different employees, assigned to each team, will respond to different problems. For example, Community Service Workers, trained and qualified civilians, will respond to community service

by a trained civilian. If I can relieve patrolmen of about half of the duties that do not relate to the major objectives of this department, and if I delegate, to properly trained patrolmen, more preventive and investigatory duties, I can relieve detectives of almost half of their work load and improve their deployment and use.

LEN: In many black and poor communities, the only credibility the cop has, the only reason he is allowed to patrol those areas, is because he performs many of the services that you want to cut out of his job. It seems there may be a community relations loss incurred in what you intend to do.

HEGARTY: I'm not totally convinced that is true. If you compile information about the type and amount of complaints received by a police department about patrol employee conduct, you typically find most complaints relate to problems like those that I am attempting to delegate to civilian employees. In other words, questions about the attitude and language used by a patrolman arise during an assignment about a barking dog or an abandoned vehicle parked in front of someone's home. Most complaints do not relate to the use of excessive force during the apprehension of a serious criminal offender. Most involve relatively minor situations related to the interactions between a citizen and a patrolman. This is not the reason that we are delegating these responsibilities to trained civilian personnel. The main reason is that we want to permit police employees to do "police work" at a time when the city has severe financial problems. The city of New Rochelle is spending, for example, \$22,100 a year to employ a patrolman to respond to a variety of miscellaneous complaints that do not relate to "police work." I think I can create a better service for the people at a lesser cost. And I think many police departments around the country will be forced, or have already been forced, to improve the use of highly salaried municipal employees that are used to respond to complaints or requests for services from the community.

LEN: You have planned for the delegation of more duties to trained patrolmen. Can you mention some of these additional duties?

HEGARTY: I want the patrolman in this organization, after he is properly trained, to assume the responsibility of fully investigating the average burglary, robbery, vehicle theft, most larcenies and, in some cases, assaults. At this time, he does not. For example, the average patrolman in this department, after receiving a complaint of a burglary, responds to the scene, contacts the complainant, verifies the complaint, preserves the scene and calls the detectives. I believe, as you indirectly implied a few minutes ago, that the patrolman should be given the responsibility of performing more investigatory work.

LEN: Doesn't that take away from the specialized investigatory unit? Aren't you wasting money then by having a detective unit and by having the patrolmen act as investigators? Why not simply eliminate the rank of detective?

HEGARTY: There are some people in New Rochelle who are suggesting that my objective is to eliminate the rank of detective. This is not true. I simply want to relieve the detectives of most "normal" investigatory duties. I want to delegate most of those duties to patrolmen, freeing detectives to get out of their chairs, from behind their typewriters, and get into the field and begin to initiate investigations. Major property theft investigations is one example. Detectives should initiate investigations, instead of simply waiting for a complaint to be received and conducting, in many cases, a useless investigation.

LEN: Am I correct in assuming that your personnel before they are sworn in as police officers go through a mandated 285 hour training program that is conducted by the State Training Program Bureau?

HEGARTY: True.

LEN: You say that they are not trained as you would like them to be by the time they finish that program. Could you expand on that a little. What areas would you like them to have more training in, and what deficiencies do you see in the training?

HEGARTY: Before I answer the question, I should mention that the state encourages local municipalities, villages, and towns of New York State to increase the training

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"Detectives should initiate investigations, instead of simply waiting for a complaint to be received and conducting, in many cases, a useless investigation."

tions and skills, i.e., patrolmen, Community Service Workers, youth specialists, etc. We hope that this method of deploying employees will increase and improve the services to the community. During the same period of time, the management of the Department hopes that the team concept, that is to say, patrol employees working together, being trained together, researching and planning together, will give us a more cohesive operating unit in terms of total police needs in this city.

LEN: The concept of team policing is several years old, and each department that puts it into effect brings its own variations to the concept. Could you give us some idea as to what basic plan you're going to use, and what variations are unique to New Rochelle?

HEGARTY: This program in our department is very unique for a very simple reason. We have contractual requirements with the PBA in New Rochelle that provides for a 35.5 hour work week, or a four day on, 72 hour off schedule. Trying to work a team policing concept around that kind of work chart is very difficult. So, in terms of the actual work chart of employees, I believe our program is very unusual. The other unique thing about the New Rochelle program is that we have a very severe need for training, among all employees in the department, i.e., supervisors, patrol employees, specialized unit employees,

problems and needs. In the past, patrolmen have responded to those problems. That, I see, is unnecessary. Patrol personnel, after being properly trained, will skillfully assume most criminal investigations and related duties.

LEN: It seems that the use of civilians within your department is very worthwhile. Do you see other places within police work where civilians can be utilized, and would you say civilianization is a viable concept to be used during times of budget crisis?

HEGARTY: Extremely so. Previously, in many police departments, civilians have been used in technical and clerical positions. Planning, research, records management and a variety of other clerical chores have now been assumed by civilian personnel as compared to the past when trained police personnel were used for these tasks. I want to go one step further. I want to begin to utilize trained, qualified civilians in the field and the community. We are totally convinced that almost half of the job of a "cop" in the department and this city does not relate at all to the prevention and investigation of serious criminal activity. I'm talking, for example, about animal complaints, complaints about abandoned vehicles, property damage reports, parking enforcement, pedestrian safety assignments, traffic control, malicious damage reports and minor theft reports. These kinds of duties can be assumed

"National police associations have not formally addressed the relationship between municipal financial problems and the delivery of police services. This is a very critical problem that deserves their assistance."

Continued from Page 6

after the minimum requirement is met. I have the option of increasing the amount of training. But I do believe the basic course should be more comprehensive, more detailed and, most importantly, more related to the job of being a "cop" in a city department. In the past, examination of the basic course curriculum has indicated little relationship between subject matter and the actual job of being a patrolman in this department. Also, there is no evaluation or certification, by the State of New York, of the qualifications and skills of police instructors. This practice breeds inferior training.

LEN: What, in your opinion, is the major deficiency in terms of taking a police officer and putting him out on the street as soon as he has completed the basic recruit course?

HEGARTY: Incomplete knowledge of police procedures, for one thing. The proper methods of arrests, search and seizure, would be examples.

LEN: Are you talking about tactics for doing those type of things?

HEGARTY: I'm talking about the tools and skills of the job the very fundamental skills of being a policeman. In general, I'm talking about patrol methods. How do you effectively patrol a municipality, village or town? How do you make a car stop, or how do you interview a suspect? In many cases, I find these fundamental skills missing. I don't believe that we have to assume the responsibility for providing this fundamental training in a state that allegedly has a mandatory and complete training program.

LEN: Is this a month of mostly field training?

HEGARTY: It is spent learning city ordinances, the geography of the city, department rules and regulations and includes a lot of field training working with experienced, trained patrol employees.

LEN: You have a newly developed internal affairs unit that has been in operation for about one and a half years. What initiated its development and was there a need, as you saw it, for an anti-corruption unit?

HEGARTY: I think in the past, the recent past especially, police managers, for a number of reasons, have witnessed people outside the police organization police their employees' conduct. In some cases, state and federal courts, for example, have "policed" police departments more effectively than police managers. My point of view is that a skilled police manager should assume this responsibility. Prior to one and a half years ago, the department did not have an Internal Affairs Unit. Fortunately, the department did not have a serious amount of misconduct or a serious corruption problem. The Unit was simply created because I was tired of experiencing, hearing and reading about other police departments being "policed" by people outside the Departments instead of having the Chief or Commissioner assume that responsibility.

LEN: The Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College has just conducted a national survey of internal affairs units and, of the 150 respondents, approximately 50 percent said that in the past year they haven't had one single corruption complaint. Did your internal affairs unit have the same kind of experience?

HEGARTY: I think that kind of response has been one of the problems in police management. In this department, we do not wait for a complaint about police corruption. We initiate internal investigations without complaints. Then, if there is any indication of corruption, I can't naively say that we have not received any complaints about police corruption. More importantly, based on actual internal investigations initiated by police managers in this department, there have been rumors, or private comments about corrupt cops. We have fully investigated the allegations without waiting for the complaint to be received.

LEN: Is there a specific area of police work that is most vulnerable to corruption?

HEGARTY: I think, in most police departments, the most critical operations are investigatory operations, and particularly, vice investigations, gambling, etc.

LEN: One of the problems that we have with our anticorruption survey is a definitional one. It appears that there is a level of tolerance of corruption within departments where Chiefs of Police and Commissioners don't want to rock the boat and make an issue out of it. The unethical behavior usually involves free meals, shopping in uniform

for discounts and accepting gratuities at Christmas time. It seems that the tolerance level is in that area and that in many cases these activities are not taken to be corrupt. What are your feelings in that area? Is it your department's policy to define that as corruption?

HEGARTY: We are constantly attempting to be aware of anything that may relate to any of those activities. The potential problem is very hard to identify and consistently correct. The taking of a free cup of coffee is, for example, usually done without complaint or managerial awareness. The taking of a meal is the same; it is very difficult to consistently identify that kind of activity, effectively investigate and departmentally prosecute it. Other activities, for instance, discount for police employees, are prohibited. In that kind of a situation, you do have a very improper privilege being provided to police employees. You can identify it you can respond to it and hopefully correct it.

LEN: With your vast experience and education in police and public administration in California, Michigan and now in New York, are there any administrative problems you find that permeate police work throughout the nation?

HEGARTY: The answer is absolutely yes; for example, the standards and methods that are used to employ police managers. Police managers, in many cases, assume management duties without the appropriate managerial qualifications and skills. A traditional belief in law enforcement is that you have to be a good patrolman to be a police manager. I disagree. I think police management should

"The standards that we use to appoint police managers are responsible, to a great extent, for the problems that we have in the field of law enforcement today."

utilize the most qualified people in the field today. I do not believe you have to have 25 or 30 years of police experience in a single department to be a good manager. I do not believe that, in many cases, the most appropriate appointee to a police management position would be the senior employee who passes invalid civil service tests. The standards that we use to appoint police managers are responsible, to a great extent, for the problems that we have in the field of police management and law enforcement today.

LEN: Are you then an advocate of lateral entry?

HEGARTY: Lateral entry means many things to many people in different parts of the country. To me, it means having the most qualified person appointed to a position of police leadership. Additionally, it means that police managers should receive appointments with some kind of contractual security. I do not believe that the very antiquated promotional systems, in most police departments, enlist the most qualified people to be police managers. In order to have a truly viable lateral entry appointment to a position of police management in a municipality, some kind of contractual security is essential.

LEN: Do you feel that there should be some sort of political control over the Chief or Commissioner, or should he serve even if there is a philosophical conflict between himself and the mayor or city manager?

HEGARTY: I think he should serve according to his performance. There are, in some cities, "performance contracts" for department heads — contracts between the city and the police manager. Prior to employment, the city should contractually identify their law enforcement and police services goals to be met by the potential manager during a specified period of time, i.e., two, three, four years, etc. I am talking about police management appointments, with short performance contracts, that the city can use to improve a police department and, at the same time, give the police manager the necessary security to do it.

LEN: You've been here for about two years now. What would you say you would feel most satisfied in accomplishing within the next two years or within the duration of your tenure as Commissioner of New Rochelle?

HEGARTY: If I can improve the skills and attitudes of employees in this department and, during the same period of time, improve the delivery and reduce the costs of police services, I will be very satisfied.

LEN: Can you indicate to us that your ultimate horizons are and what you would like to accomplish in law enforcement before you retire?

HEGARTY: I want to believe that I helped police departments to help themselves and improve their services to their communities. If I can spend three or four years in a city, for example, and create the programs and improve the services, I will feel satisfied. But what is most important to me is that I have the responsibility of organizing and assigning employees to the most critical management positions. Then, when I do leave, I know that because of my relationship with them, and the programs adapted during my tenure in the city, those employees can move forward and maintain the service that the general city management "team" and I began.

LEN: What do you feel is the most important, most influential position in law enforcement today, nationally? What position would have the most influence on the future course of law enforcement?

HEGARTY: I would have to give you at least two positions. The administrator of federal grants to localities has a very important position. These individuals, who prepare standards for financial assistance to cities are in very important positions. Many cities are experiencing serious financial problems. They are constantly asking for more federal assistance for law enforcement. The individual or individuals who prepare the standards for that kind of assistance are in critical "policy making" positions. Secondly, the leadership of national police management associations have a great influence on policing. They help police managers set national, state, and local policies related to law enforcement. Unfortunately, national

police associations have not formally addressed the relationship between serious municipal financial problems and the delivery of police services. This is a very critical and increasing problem that deserves the assistance of these associations.

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TO OUR READERS

Law Enforcement News has received a number of complaints from readers in certain sections of the country concerning the late delivery of the paper.

The problem is currently being examined through channels within the U.S. Postal Service. Your continued patience is appreciated.

Current Job Openings in the Criminal Justice System

Director of Public Safety. The University of Detroit seeks a Director of Public Safety. The Director is responsible for the total program development of: police, security, fire safety an alarms system, parking, community relations, emergency procedures, communications and records maintenance for three campuses of this urban university.

Requirements include: B.A. in Criminal Justice, security administration or related field and a minimum of five years' administrative experience in corporate or industrial security, university security or governmental law enforcement. Excellent salary and benefits. Reply in confidence by mail only to Mr. Bolte, P. O. Box 307, Southfield, Michigan 48037.

Staff Attorney. Immediate opening for recent law school graduate with course work in criminal law and procedure, strong writing skills, and admission to practice in any jurisdiction or awaiting bar results. Will work with interdisciplinary professional staff and police officers on LEAA-funded criminal investigatory guideline project. Prior work in criminal justice helpful, but not prerequisite.

Salary starts at \$12,000. Send resume to: Carol Rogoff Hallstrom, Esq., Boston Univ. Law School, Center for Criminal Justice, 209 Bay State Rd., Boston, MA 02215.

Executive Director. Private, non-profit organization seeks applicants with degree in behavioral science or administrative experience in criminal justice. Responsibilities will include administration, public relations and education regarding criminal justice system.

Salary \$15,000 and up. Send resume to: Floyd N. Rhodes, Jr., Delaware Council on Crime and Justice, W. 7th St., Wilmington, DE 19801.

Investigator, Accountant/Investigator. The New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice has two positions available. The investigator job requires a B.A. or an M.A. in Criminal Justice plus two years of experience in an investigative police agency performing undercover duties.

The accountant/investigator position requires a degree in accounting and experience in the field as well as an M.S. in Criminal Justice.

Apply to Glenn Dinety, New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice, 13 Roszel Road, Princeton, New Jersey. (609) 452-9500. Extension 375.

Research Associate. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency is seeking an individual to compile juvenile justice delinquency research, perform secondary analysis of primary data and communicate research findings.

Requirements include an M.A. and experience in juvenile delinquency program research. Salary will start at approximately \$15,000.

Apply immediately to: The National Council on Crime and Delinquency, Continental Plaza, Hackensack, New Jersey 07601.

Assistant Professor, Administration of Justice. Tenure track, beginning September, 1977. Ph.D. required in one of the social science disciplines with professional and research interest and/or publications in Sociology of Law, Criminology, Deviance, Complex Organizations, for an interdisciplinary program in the Administration of Justice. Salary will be \$15,000 to start.

Send vitae to: Dr. Abraham S. Blumberg, Director,

Administration of Justice, University of Missouri-Kansas City, Kansas City, Missouri 64110. Deadline for applications is December 1, 1976.

Faculty Positions. American University anticipates that it will have some teaching positions open for 1977-78. Rank and salary is negotiable. Applicants must have doctorate with research capability and teaching experience in their chosen area of specialization. Specialists in police and corrections are most desirable, however, others are invited to apply.

Vita and letters of recommendation must be sent by January 1, 1977 to: Professor Richard Myren, Center for Administration of Justice, American University, Washington, D.C. 20016.

Assistant Professor, Administration of Justice. Effective January 1, 1977. Salary negotiable. Ph.D. and teaching experience preferred. Applicants who have a terminal degree plus extensive experience in an agency of justice will be considered.

Successful applicant will teach two courses each semester. Additional responsibilities will include a heavy involvement in continuing education-community service type programming in all components of justice. The ability to communicate and cooperate with operational personnel along the complete justice spectrum is essential.

Contact: Professor Henry Burns, Jr., Chairperson, Dept. of Administration of Justice, University of Missouri St. Louis, St. Louis, Missouri 63121.

Administrative Positions. The Federal government has announced that professional and administrative career examinations will take place within the next few months at regional U.S. Civil Service Commission field offices throughout the country.

Grade GS-5 positions require a B.A. or three years of responsible experience or an equivalent combination of education and experience.

Grade GS-7 positions require a B.A. plus one year of graduate study, or an LL.B or J.D. degree from a recognized law school, or four years of responsible experience, or an equivalent combination of education and experience.

The written test is given on a limited basis. For application procedures, test dates and cutoff dates, contact the nearest Civil Service Commission Federal Job Information Center in your area. To find the location of the center in your state, call (800) 555-1212.

Criminal Justice Planner. The Suffolk County, N.Y. Criminal Justice Coordinating Council is seeking a planner to design and implement a classification system for inmates of the Suffolk County Jail.

Applicants should have an M.A. in Behavioral Sciences or Criminal Justice plus five years experience or a Ph.D. along with two years of experience. Program development and evaluation experience is also desirable.

The proposed salary range is \$16,700 to \$20,619. Send resume to: Ms. Cheryl Swift, Suffolk County Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, Riverhead County Center, Riverhead, New York 11901. (516) 727-4700. Ext. 296.

Chief of Police. Requirements include a minimum of two years college and at least five years of responsible supervisory, command and administrative law enforcement experience. Applicant must also possess an Advanced P.O.S.T. Certificate.

Previous chief served for seven years at a top salary of \$22,500 per year. Applications should be sent to: David D. Breninger, Personnel Officer, City of Petaluma, P.O. Box 61, Petaluma, California 94952.

Assistant Professor. Michigan State's School of Criminal Justice has authorized vacancies at the rank of Assistant Professor. Ph.D. or equivalent is preferred, however, well-

qualified ABD's will be considered.

Teaching duties will involve both undergraduate and graduate level courses. Desirable subject matter fields include at least one of the following: Sociology, Psychology, Political Science, Public Administration, and some preference for one or more of the following: Law Enforcement, Corrections, Crime Prevention, Socio-Legal studies and Security.

Other desirable qualifications include: Strong preparation in research methods, evidence of accomplishment or potential for research and publication, teaching experience and operational experience.

The priorities for each positions will be determined in the light of the combinations presented by the well-qualified candidates. The effective date of appointment is September 1, 1977.

These tenure-track positions will pay competitive salaries. Letters of application, vita, and names and addresses of three references should be forwarded to: Dr. Leon Weaver, Faculty Search Committee, School of Criminal Justice, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI.

Faculty Position. This Assistant Professor level position is a one-year replacement appointment with the possibility of renewal. A Ph.D. is preferred to begin for the Fall, 1977 semester. Masters plus teaching experience is essential.

Send complete resume, including three letters of reference to: Dr. Denton B. May, Academic Dean, King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania 18711. Application deadline is March 15, 1977.

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BOOK NOTES

A Guide to Criminal Justice Periodicals

By JANE HURNI

A wide variety of law enforcement newsletters are currently being produced by Federal, state and local agencies as well as by commercial news concerns. Extremely valuable as keys to events and trends in rather specific areas, criminal justice periodicals are both very useful and very elusive sources of information for the professional interested in keeping abreast of developments in his field.

Many of the newsletters, while irregularly produced and published, contain regular listings of court decisions, new or pending legislation, job openings and other topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

The following is a list of current criminal justice newsletters, divided into the major areas of interest, although the list is by necessity incomplete. Frequency of publication is indicated if known, although sometimes it is approximate. Unless a specific organization is mentioned, the periodical is commercially published.

Criminal Justice

Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association Bulletin. This describes activities with juveniles and adults in crime prevention, law enforcement, and corrections. It includes information on legislation and publications of interest.

California Office of Criminal Justice Planning Newsletter. This monthly contains descriptions of OCPJ-funded projects in local communities and other articles about problems, progress and activities in California. It also itemizes OCPJ projects in every planning district.

Crime Control Digest. This is a weekly

news service for the law enforcement professional, with survey articles and news items about court decisions, legislation, jobs and publications.

Criminal Justice Digest. This is a monthly summary of significant events in criminal justice, including law enforcement, corrections, narcotics control, probation, parole, juvenile delinquency and security.

Criminal Justice News. Each quarterly issue is devoted to an article on one particular subject, primarily connected with the criminal law.

Criminal Justice Newsletter. This is the biweekly newsletter of the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. It contains new stories, news analyses, contributed articles, digests of important readings, and notices of important conferences and job opportunities.

Criminal Justice Update. Written for criminal justice educators, this service carries news and information on program developments and innovations in the field of criminal justice.

Maryland Governor's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice Newsletter. This quarterly contains news items, sometimes one topic per issue, relating to criminal justice in Maryland.

Minnesota Crime Prevention and Control. This is the monthly newsletter of the Minnesota Governor's Commission, describing its projects and various surveys which have been made regarding crime control in Minnesota.

National Crime Information Center Newsletter. The newsletter of the NCIC, a branch of the FBI, is a very slim monthly

giving news and advice regarding records and record-keeping in the field of crime control.

National Criminal Justice Education Newsletter. Published by a seven-member consortium of college programs in criminal justice, this newsletter appears irregularly and discusses news of the consortium as well as events and issues of interest to criminal justice educators.

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture Report. This quarterly report is meant to keep professionals aware of Clearinghouse projects, which include planning and design problems related to courts, police, corrections, and related community institutions.

National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture Transfer. This is an irregular publication, each issue of which is devoted to a specific community or issue. Most of them reflect projects undertaken by NCCJPA.

New York State Division of Criminal Justice Services Newsletter. This bimonthly newsletter covers issues, events, programs and trends across the nation in the field

Continued on Page 10

LEAA Issues Call For Studies on CJ Evaluation

LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice is seeking papers for its upcoming National Conference on Criminal Justice Evaluation.

According to a recent announcement, papers should present firsthand, concrete and practical experiences with evaluation. They must also deal with evaluation results, methods or issues.

The conference will be held on February 22-24, 1977 in Washington, D.C. Its goal is to provide a national forum for the presentation of results of completed evaluations. Following the session, selected papers and critiques will be published in Proceedings and disseminated through the National Criminal Justice Reference Service Evaluation Clearinghouse.

Individuals interested in presenting a paper should submit an abstract of no more than two pages to the National Conference on Criminal Justice Evaluation, c/o Koba Associates, Inc., 2001 S Street, N.W., Suite 302, Washington, D.C. 20009. Abstracts must contain the author's name, address, telephone number and affiliation and must be submitted along with supporting documentation prior to November 19.

New Books on Review

The Criminal Justice System: An Introduction. By Ronald Waldron, Jagdish Uppal, Chester Quarles, R. Paul McCauley, Hilary Harper, Robert L. Frazier, James C. Benson, and John R. Altmore. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. 1976. 478 pp. \$11.95.

Utilizing a "project management approach," the authors have put together a well written, well researched, interesting text. Viewing the criminal justice system as a whole composed of many sub-systems, the authors offer a comprehensive overview which will be of particular interest to academics teaching introductory courses.

The book is divided into seven parts: Overview: The Criminal Justice System; The Police; The Prosecutor; Courts; Corrections; Probation and Parole; and The Future of the Criminal Justice System. An Appendix on Career Opportunities in the Criminal Justice System will be of interest to the student contemplating a future in criminal justice.

Avoiding many of the mistakes common in earlier introductory texts, the authors offer a highly readable, well illustrated book which provides definitions of terms, the philosophical bases of the various components of the system, and the historical

perspectives necessary for an understanding of criminal justice development.

The concluding section advocates a systems approach in criminal justice, offering a relatively simple discussion of future needs. The section on the future impact of science and technology is generally well written, although some will disagree with several conclusions — such as the value of the psychological stress evaluator. Overall, though, the book provides the information which is required of a basic text and its faults are outweighed by its readability. The book will also be of interest to instructors in high schools offering criminal justice courses.

—R.H. Ward

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A Guide to Criminal Justice and Law Enforcement Periodicals

Continued from Page 9

of criminal justice.

Training Aids Digest. This is a monthly update covering education, training courses, workshops, seminars, literature, films, and other information of interest to professionals engaged in the training of criminal justice and security personnel. It includes job listings.

Economic Crime Digest Newsletter. Published by the National District Attorneys Association, this quarterly covers the topic of economic crime with items of news, developments and analyses as well as announcements of the NDAA Economic Crime Project.

Law Enforcement

Chief Topics. A quarterly of the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police, this newsletter brings news of past and future events of the association and law enforcement news of general interest to members.

From the State Capitals: Police Administration. This is a monthly publication which functions as "a continuing impartial analysis of state municipal legislative and regulatory trends of nationwide significance." It gives a good comparative overview of police administration trends in the states.

Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police.

Newsletter. This is a quarterly which contains substantial research articles on topics related to police work as well as news items of the organization.

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration Newsletter. This newsletter, which comes out ten times a year, describes activities of the LEAA, including grant awards and publications, as well as news and analyses of national criminal justice trends.

Law Enforcement Journal. This monthly carries law enforcement news for and about police officers, including such topics as female police officers and the hollow-point bullet controversy.

Law Officer. This is a bimonthly news magazine published by the International Conference of Police Associations, covering information on criminal justice generally and activities of the IACP member organization.

The National Sheriff. Published bimonthly by the National Sheriff's Association, this magazine brings news and opinions by and about members of the Association.

Ohio Law Enforcement Training Bulletin. This is published bimonthly by the Center for Criminal Justice of Case Western Reserve Law School. It centers on legal developments in criminal justice.

Pennsylvania Chiefs of Police Association Bulletin. This is the quarterly official bulletin of the PCPA. It is principally concerned with state-wide police news but carries some items dealing with national trends.

Police Times. A monthly newsletter of the American Federation of Police, this includes general news articles of interest to professional law enforcement personnel, discussions of new equipment, and membership news.

Security Police Digest. A three times a year Air Force Security Police publication, this brings news of events and problems in the field of security police work.

Narcotics

International Drug Report. This is the monthly newsletter of the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association. It contains national news bearing upon all aspects of narcotics control, including recent court decisions.

Narcotics Control Digest. Published bi-weekly by the Washington Crime News Services, this publication has short articles on rulings, treatment, literature and products, and programs relating to narcotics.

Juvenile Delinquency

From the State Capitals: Juvenile Delinquency. This monthly newsletter focuses on state-level developments in the area of juvenile delinquency and family relations. The comparative thrust is good for analyzing trends of nationwide significance.

Law

Criminal Defense. This is the bimonthly newsmagazine of the National College of Criminal Defense lawyers and Public Defenders, with lengthy articles on selected topics in the field of criminal defense as well as news of the college's activities.

From the State Capitals: Judicial Administration. This is a monthly survey of developments in the state court systems.

New York City Police Department Legal Division Bulletin. Each issue of this irregular publication discusses in depth a particular legal topic of interest to the law enforcement community.

National Legal Aid and Defender Association. Washington Memo. Issued monthly, this brief newsletter of the NLADA covers news of the association's projects, discussions of issues relating to criminal defense generally, and a listing of job openings.

Criminal Justice. Published by the Section of Criminal Justice of the American Bar Association, this has coverage of criminal justice standards news, as well as providing up-to-date information on section activity in monitoring legislation and coordinating the work of its committees. It contains a section of proposed legislation and discussions of various issues.

Offender Employment Review. This is a quarterly publication of the American Bar Association's National Clearinghouse on Offender Employment Restrictions.

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which brings news of developments and court decisions bearing on the employment of ex-offenders.

Targeting in on Hand Gun Control. This is an irregular newsletter from the U.S. Conference of Mayors' Handgun Control Project, with nationwide news relating to the Project's progress and obstacles. It includes notes on the status of pending legislation.

Search and Seizure Bulletin. This bulletin is a monthly update service aimed at keeping track of all significant cases in the area of search and seizure. These are a topical arrangement and a semi-annual cumulative subject index.

Prison Law Reporter. This is a monthly which describes recent court decisions which affect prisons and inmates. A bibliography of symposia, comments, casenotes and recent articles is included.

Police Foundation Releases Report on KC Response Time

Continued from Page 1

foundation's research were originally compiled to measure and interpret the results of the Kansas City experiment on preventive patrol.

The authors of the new report stated that their study "contains some of the defects which are unavoidable when data collected for one purpose are used for another." However, they added that the data indicate that "response time, when compared with other variables, may not be as crucial a determinant of citizens' evaluations of the police as has been hypothesized."

"Further police efforts to reduce response time could be costly, and the benefits might be only marginal," the researchers said.

The report was written by Tony Pate, Amy Ferrara, Robert A. Bowers and Jon Lorence, who are members of the Police Foundation Kansas City evaluation staff. Ferrara and Bowers worked for the Midwest Research Institute at the time the data used in the response time study were collected.

Entitled **Police Response Time: Its Determinants and Effects** the report is available from the Communications Department, Police Foundation, 1909 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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November 16-18, 1976. Seventh Annual Institute: Law, Psychiatry and the Mentally Disordered Offender. Presented at the Student Center, Southern Illinois University-Carbondale. Further information can be obtained by writing: Dr. Terry Brelje, Chester Mental Health Center, Chester, IL 62233.

November 19-20, 1976. Conference: Crime Prevention — Myths and Realities of Total Community Security. Presented by San Diego State University. Conference is offered for one unit of upper division credit. Registration fee: \$33.00. Information can be obtained from: June Kaiser, College of Extended Studies, External Academics Programs, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182. (714) 286-6224.

November 22-24, 1976. Short Course: Hostage Negotiation. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Registration fee: \$75.00. Inquiries should be sent to: Robert B Tegard, Director, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

November 29-December 4, 1976. Advanced Organized Crime Workshop. To be held in Seattle. For more information, contact: Registrar, National College of District Attorneys, College of Law, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004. (713) 749-1571.

November 29-December 10, 1976. Management Seminar on Terrorism. Presented by the New Jersey State Police at the Sea Girt Training Center. The objectives of the program are to update and improve present techniques, methods and procedures regarding the handling of civil disorder and terrorist acts. Transportation costs will be funded in full, and all meals and lodging will be provided. A detailed brochure and registration form can be obtained from: Terrorism and Civil Disorder Seminar, State Police Training Center, Sea Girt, NJ 08750.

Upcoming Events

December 1-2, 1976. Productivity Measurement and Improvement Course. To be held at the Royal Las Vegas Motor Hotel, Las Vegas. Fee of \$225.00 includes instructional materials and luncheon. However, other meals and lodging are not included. Further information is available from: Michael E. O'Neill, Vice President, Theorum Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA. (408) 294-1497.

December 6-17, 1976. Supervisor's Chemical Tests Program. Seminar is designed to qualify personnel for technical program supervision including the supervision of instrument maintenance and the instruction of breath test technicians. Tuition: \$450.00. For more details, contact: Center For Criminal Justice Training, Indiana University, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Harrison Building, Suite 502, 143 W. Market Street, Indianapolis, IN 46204.

December 8-10, 1976. Short Course: Executive Development (Philosophy of Management, State Salary Incentive Program). Registration fee: \$75.00. For more information, consult November 22-24.

December 10-11, 1976. Conference: California Corrections — Truth in Sentencing? To be held at Casa Real, Aztec Center, San Diego State University. For more details, see November 19-20.

December 16-18, 1976. Fourth Annual

Conference of Region One of the National Black Police Association. To be held at the Stevensville Country Club in Swan Lake, New York. Hosted by the Guardians Association Foundation. For accommodation price list and reservation information, contact: Clem Harris, NBPA Region One, 1219 Union Street, Brooklyn, NY 11225. (212) 467-2063.

January 3-14, 1977. Management Seminar on Terrorism. For further details, see November 29-December 10.

January 9-14, 1977. Prosecutor's Office Administrator Course. To be held in Houston, Texas. Designed to provide general instruction in basic and intermediate areas of criminal law which are of importance to all prosecutors. For further information, consult November 29-December 4.

January 9-14, 1977. Advanced Organized Crime Workshop. To be held in Memphis, Tennessee by the National College of District Attorneys. For mailing address, see November 29-December 4.

January 10-13, 1977. Training Course: Development of Computer Capability in Local Law Enforcement Agencies. Presented by IACP's Technical and Research Services Divisions. To be held in Las Vegas, Nevada. The course is prepared for the administrative officer from local law enforcement and criminal justice agencies considering development of computer capability. Tuition: \$275.00. For further information and registration, con-

tact Allen L. Pearson, Research Consultant, International Association of Chiefs of Police, Eleven Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. (301) 948-0922. Ext. 268 or 261.

January 10-14, 1977. Sex Crimes Seminar. Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Tuition: \$100.00. For more complete details, consult November 22-24.

January 10-21, 1977. Basic Police Management Course. To be presented by the Center for Criminal Justice Training of Indiana University. Tuition for the ten day course is \$375.00. For complete details and enrollment form, consult December 6-17.

January 17-21, 1977. Jail Administration Course. Tuition: \$175.00. For complete information, see December 6-17.

January 24-26, 1977. Vice and Organized Crime Seminar. Tuition for this three day short course has been set at \$100.00. For further information, see November 22-24.

January 30-February 4, 1977. Prosecutors Investigators School. To be held in Detroit, Michigan. Further details can be obtained by consulting November 29-December 4.

February 6-10, 1977. Fourth National Conference on Juvenile Justice. Sponsored by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges and the National District Attorneys Association. To be held at the Los Angeles Bonaventure. Conference topics include the Role of Police with Juvenile Gangs, Handling the Disruptive Student and Comparative Juvenile Justice Systems in Other Countries. Tuition: \$160.00. Lodging is available at the Bonaventure: \$29.00 — single; \$39.00 — double. For complete information, write to: Institute Director, National Council of Juvenile Court Judges, Post Office Box 8000, University of Nevada at Reno, Reno, NV 89507.

20 Informants Quit FBI Network In Wake of Probes Into Bureau

Continued from Page 3

of the illegal entries was Jennifer E. Dohrn, the 32-year-old sister of Bernardine Rae Dohrn who was one of the principal members of the Weather Underground. That group is composed of radical fugitives who have taken responsibility for numerous bombings in this country.

Although the agents also placed an electronic listening device in Jennifer Dohrn's apartment, both bugging and burglary apparently failed to yield information on the whereabouts of her sister, who is still at large.

Dohrn resided at the Greenwich Village apartment from December 1971 to June 1972 when, about a month after Hoover's death, she moved to a Brooklyn, New York flat. Her new residence was subsequently burglarized at least three times by members of a special FBI Weather squad, the sources said.

Some 40 members of that unit, known as squad 47, have been granted limited immunity by Justice Department prosecutors in exchange for their testimony about whether top bureau officials knew about the break-ins.

A 1966 Hoover directive relating to "black bag" burglary operations stated that "no more such techniques must be used." Later, the director noted in a

letter to his subordinates that he was still receiving requests to carry out such operations, and he stressed that he would no longer approve them.

Before the recent disclosures, it had been widely believed that there were no FBI burglaries performed during the last years of Hoover's life and that the operations were resumed only after he was succeeded by Acting Director L. Patrick Gray in May 1972.

Last month, however, Edward S. Miller, the former head of the bureau's intelligence division, said that after Gray had authorized the resumption of the "bag jobs," he conveyed the order to an aide who replied that the burglaries had been "going on anyway."

In denouncing Miller's statement through his attorney, Gray contended that he never gave his approval to anyone concerning the use of break-ins in search of members of the Weather group. Both men have since testified before a Federal grand jury in Washington.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED

Law Enforcement News is seeking state correspondents to write stories dealing with topics of interest to the criminal justice community.

Study Says Recidivism Rate, Now at 33%, Still Dropping

Continued from Page 1

dy residential establishments appear to have a high recidivism rate (41.67) when introduced prior to a period of imprisonment, but a lower rate (22.07) when introduced following incarceration.

The mean recidivism rate for standard processing of offenders (24.22) does not differ from the rate for inmates who received standard treatment along with some sort of special treatment (24.73), the study said. Examples of special treatment include remedial reading programs and contract programming.

Apparently, the authors feel that the preliminary report's methodology is as important as its findings.

"The initial analysis indicates that it is reasonable and possible to combine the findings produced by 'classical' research with the findings of 'after-only' research designs," Martinson and Wilks explained. "By doing this, the data base is enlarged, questions of concern to planners and administrators can be more easily answered."

In expanding their data base, the researchers used the innovative approach of according equal weight to both highly-controlled evaluations and studies using less scientifically respectable methods. They found that the differences in recidi-

vism rates generated by these types of research design were fairly small and easily explicable.

Similarly, the authors made no effort to maintain uniformity among the past research with regard to definitions of recidivism, length of follow-up periods, and other terminology. They instead chose to explore how the various research procedures affected the results.

Ultimately, the authors plan to determine which variables contribute most to explaining variations in recidivism rates. Once these are defined, the researchers will focus on refining the correlations between cause and effect.

The final objective of the analysis will be to develop a set of practical recommendations, including general recidivism performance standards against which the record of individual criminal justice agencies can be measured. "The final report will contain annotations of studies which illustrate selected findings, procedures to avoid, and research to be recommended," Martinson and Wilks said.

For further information about the LEAA funded report, entitled Knowledge in Criminal Justice Planning, A Preliminary Report, write to: The Center for Knowledge in Criminal Justice Planning, 38 East 85th Street, New York, N.Y. 10028

Supreme Court Briefs

Following are summaries of recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court that affect law enforcement and criminal justice.

Fair Trial

Over the objections of Justices Marshall and Brennan, the Court denied a petition for a writ of certiorari brought by a manslaughter convict who was tried while wearing a jail uniform.

Acting as his own counsel at the trial, the petitioner contended that he had no suitable clothes to wear to trial, and that wearing a uniform saying "L.A. Co. Jail" deprived him of his right to a fair trial. Overruling the petitioner's objections, the trial judge held that the wearing of the uniform was proper.

The California Court of Appeals ruled the trial judge's holding was wrong, but "harmless beyond a reasonable doubt." (Karen v. California.)

Hearsay Evidence

The Supreme Court has overturned an appellate court's affirmation of the conviction of a man who was found guilty of possession of heroin with intent to sell in a bench trial in which the judge based his verdict largely on inadmissible hearsay evidence.

The petitioner, John David Moore, Jr., was arrested after police acted on an informant's tip that Moore had heroin in his apartment. At Moore's trial, however, the state presented no evidence to show that Moore was in possession of the heroin, other than his proximity to the contraband at the time of arrest. Similarly, one police officer testified that there was no indication that the apartment in which Moore was found was in fact Moore's.

The trial judge nonetheless found Moore

guilty, relying expressly on the out-of-court declarations of the informant.

In summarily reversing the affirmation of the Circuit Court of Appeals, the Supreme Court ruled that the informant's statements were inadmissible hearsay evidence. The case was remanded to the appellate court to determine whether the judge's error in admitting the evidence was harmless. (Moore v. United States.)

Discovery

An FBI agent's destruction of rough interview notes that might be subject to discovery if the agent testifies at trial is a violation of the Jencks Act, the Court has ruled, even though the notes were later incorporated into a more formal interrogation report.

The Court rejected the government's contention that the good-faith destruction of rough notes is justifiable, stating that the notes constituted potentially discoverable materials, and that their destruction thus usurped a judicial function. Under the circumstances of the case, however, the destruction of the agent's notes of an interview with the appellant, John Michael Harris, was ruled to be harmless error and the conviction was affirmed.

The Jencks Act prohibits pretrial discovery of statements made by prospective government witnesses. If a witness testifies on direct examination at trial, however, the Act requires the government to produce any previously-made statement of the witness in its possession insofar as it relates to the trial testimony. (United States v. Harris.)

New Products For Law Enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

SECURITY PLANNING GUIDE — A new book entitled, "School District Security System Planning Guide" has been published by Sentry Technology, Inc.

Bruno Kaiser, president of Sentry, said that the book will fill a tremendous requirement among school security administrators. The booklet supplies direction to the security planner on the selection of the security system most suited to the needs of his district. The guide runs over the varied intrusion detection devices now on the market and shows the proper use of each. Physical security and operational guidelines are also included in the publication.

The booklet is available free of charge to security administrators, architects and engineers, and other security professionals, by writing to Sentry Technology, Inc., 222 Mt. Hermon Road, Santa Cruz, California 95066.

ALARM TRANSMITTER — A solid state burglar alarm transmitter has been developed by Morse Products of California.

The McCulloh system termed the Series 2000 Electronic Transmitter, signifies a major breakthrough in the security industry. The system employs a tiny, reliable LSI "chip" which is able to perform the work of more than 500 individual transistors.

Because the Series 2000 system contains 65 percent fewer parts than conventional McCulloh transmitters (adding to their reliability) it is extremely simple to install, service and maintain. Servicing is especially simple because no wires need be replaced in case of failure.

In spite of its simplicity, the transmitter includes new advanced features such as a one to 15 binary code (with three digits) more precise coding that lessens errors in reading, and a supervised hold-up or fire loop. The system is completely compatible with all existing McCulloh systems and burglar, hold-up and fire devices.

Further information can be obtained from Morse Products Mfg., 12960 Bradley Ave., Sylmar, California 91342.

FCC APPROVED ALARM TRANSMITTER — The registration of the Sentry 2 Digital Transmitter by the Federal Communications Commission for direct connection to the telephone network has been announced by Bruno Kaiser, president of Sentry Technology.

This would make the digital transmitter the first alarm transmitter to be regis-

tered for registration under the FCC Grandfather Clause. Registration by the FCC allows the alarm installer to directly connect to the customer's dial telephone line at no additional charge. The only cost to the customer is a phone jack installation charge and a possible one minute toll call whenever the signal is transmitted.

Sentry Technology is the manufacturer of digital dialing central station alarm systems. The systems are utilized for out of the way monitoring of burglary, fire, and other alarm functions. Two Sentry systems, the Sergeant and Tourkey, provide the capability for electronic supervision of guards at remote locations.

For further information write to Sentry Technology, 222 Mt. Hermon Road, Santa Cruz, California 95066.

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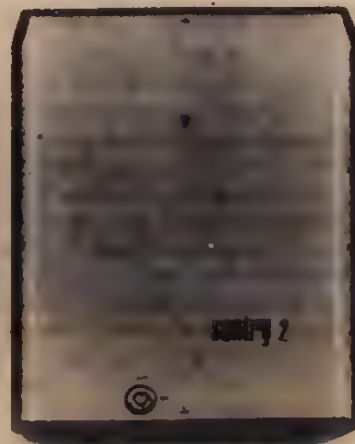
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